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EXAMINER

PESIN, BORIS M

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2174

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/006,888	Applicant(s) EISENBERGER ET AL.	
	Examiner Boris Pesin	Art Unit 2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03/01/2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-26 and 28-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 7-26, and 28-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This communication is responsive to Amendment A, filed 03/01/2005.

Claims 1-5, 7-26, and 28-44 are pending in this application. Claims 1, and 19 are independent claims. In the Amendment A, Claims 1, 2, 7, 19, and 28 were amended and claims 40-44 were added as new. This action is made Final. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharat et al. (US 6411952) in view of Gustman (US 6353831).

In regards to claim 1, Bharat teaches a system for providing decision support data records to users comprising: a network; at least one access device capable of accessing the network wherein at least one user connects to the network using the at least one access device (i.e. Figure 1, Element 130); and a server arrangement that connects to the network (i.e. Figure 1, Element 120), wherein the server arrangement transmits data records to the at least one user based upon a predetermined mapping scheme (Figure 1, Element 230). Bharat does not teach a system wherein the server arrangement assigns at least one document content identifier to each data record. Gustman teaches, "*Each catalogue element has an associated ID (e.g., an integer ID) that uniquely identifies the catalogue element.*" (Column 8, Line 64). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat with the teachings of Gustman and include a method to have a content identifier for each record with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of retrieving data.

In regards to claim 2, Bharat and Gustman do not specifically teach a system wherein the server arrangement includes a processor, a memory arrangement and software, however these elements are inherently in Bharat and Gustman.

In regards to claim 3, Bharat and Gustman do not specifically teach a system wherein the network includes a public and private network, however Bharat does teach that there is a network (Figure 1, Element 131 (WEB)), it is inherent in the invention that the client computer has to be connected to some kind of a private network in order to be able to get to the public network, i.e. web.

In regards to claim 4, Bharat and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 1. Bharat further teaches a system wherein the at least one access device includes a processor, a memory arrangement, an input arrangement and an output arrangement (i.e. *"The client 110 includes a memory (M) and a processor (P) for storing and executing software programs."* Column 3, Line 65 and Figure 1, Elements 111 and 112).

In regards to claim 5, Bharat and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 1. Bharat further teaches a system wherein the server arrangement searches the network for the data records (Figure 2, Element 210), retrieves the data records based on a predetermined search criteria (Figure 2, Element 220).

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Bharat does not teach a system that stores the data records on the memory arrangement. Gustman teaches. "*A caching mechanism is implemented by asset management system 232 to store retrieved data locally.*" (Column 10, Line 48). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat with the teachings of Gustman and include a system to store the retrieved data on the memory arrangement with the motivation to provide faster access to the data.

In regards to claim 7, Bharat and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 5. They further teach a system wherein the server arrangement stores the data record on the memory arrangement ("*A caching mechanism is implemented by asset management system 232 to store retrieved data locally.*" Gustman , Column 10, Line 48).

Claims 8, 9, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharat et al. (US 6411952) in view of Gustman (US 6353831) further in view of Fries et al. (US 6353831).

In regards to claim 8, Bharat and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 2. They do not teach a system wherein the at least one user transmits user profile data to the server arrangement. Fries teaches, "*The user profile clues include such things as the user's age, their search history, their gender, things they have deemed as favorites, things in their browsing cache and their expertise level. The user profile may be constructed by asking the user for information or by tracking the user's interests based on the searches the user enters or the*

types of pages the user views."(Column 15, Line 13). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat and Gustman with the teachings of Fries and transmit the user profile with the motivation to provide better search results.

In regards to claim 9, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 8. Bharat does not teach a system wherein the server arrangement stores the user profile data on the memory arrangement. Fries teaches, "*The web companion may also be stored on a remote server and invoked through a network connection to the remote server*" (Column 6, Line 7). Since the web companion is doing the searching and gathering the user profile data, it is inherent that the server arrangement stores the user profile data on the memory arrangement. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat and Gustman with the teachings of Fries and store the user profile using the server arrangement to provide better search results.

In regards to claim 19, Bharat teaches a method of providing decision support data records to users comprising the steps of: searching a network for data records (i.e. Figure 2, Element 120); retrieving relevant data records (i.e. Figure 2, Element 220); and transmitting data records to users based upon a predetermined mapping scheme (i.e. Figure 2, Element 230). Bharat does not teach a method for assigning at least one document content identifier to each data record. Gustman teaches, "*Each catalogue element has an associated ID (e.g., an integer ID) that uniquely identifies the catalogue element.*" (Column 8,

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Line 64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat with the teachings of Gustman and include a method to have a content identifier for each record with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of retrieving data.

Bharat and Gustman do not specifically teach storing the data records in a database. Fries teaches, *"In step 601, a database server 972, which forms part of Topics Dictionary 239, uses URL list 960 to generate a source database 961 that represents the associations found in URL list 960."* (Column 12, Line 21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat and Gustman with the teachings of Fries and include a system to store records in a database with the motivation to provide for faster queries.

In regards to claim 20, Bharat, Gustman and Fries do not specifically teach a system wherein the network includes a public and private network, however Bharat does teach that there is a network (Figure 1, Element 131 (WEB)), it is inherent in the invention that the client computer has to be connected to some kind of a private network in order to be able to get to the public network.

In regards to claim 21, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 19. Bharat, Gustman and Fries further teaches a method wherein server arrangement performs the steps of searching (Bharat , Figure 2, Element 210), retrieving (Bharat, Figure 2, Element 210), and transmitting (Bharat , Figure 2, Element 220); and storing (Fries, Figure 13, Element 552).

In regards to claim 22, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 21. Bharat, Gustman and Fries do not specifically teach a system where the server arrangement includes a processor, a memory arrangement and software, however these elements are inherently in Bharat, Gustman and Fries.

In regards to claim 23, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 19. Bharat further teaches a method wherein the user uses a computing arrangement to receive the data records (Figure 1 Element 110).

In regards to claim 24, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 23. Bharat further teaches a method wherein the computing arrangement includes a processor, a memory arrangement, an input arrangement and an output arrangement (Figure 1, Elements 110, 112, and 111).

In regards to claim 25, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 22. Bharat, Gustman and Fries do not teach a method wherein the database resides in the memory arrangement; however this is inherent in Bharat, Gustman and Fries.

In regards to claim 26, Bharat, Gustman and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 19. Bharat further teaches a method wherein the data records are retrieved based on a predetermined search criteria (Figure 2, Element 230).

In regards to claim 28, Bharat, Fries and Gustaman teach all the limitations of claim 19. Bharat, Fries and Gustaman further teach a system wherein the at least one user transmits user profile data to the server arrangement(*"The user profile clues include such things as the user's age, their search history, their gender, things they have deemed as favorites, things in their*

browsing cache and their expertise level. The user profile may be constructed by asking the user for information or by tracking the user's interests based on the searches the user enters or the types of pages the user views.”(Fries, Column 15, Line 13).

In regards to claim 29, Bharat, Fries, and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 28. Bharat, Fries and Gustaman further teach a system wherein the server arrangement stores the user profile data on the memory arrangement (*“The web companion may also be stored on a remote server and invoked through a network connection to the remote server”* (Fries, Column 6, Line 7).

Claims 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharat et al. (US 6411952) in view of Gustman (US 6353831) in further view of Fries et al. (US 6353831) in further view of Nielsen (US 5897670).

In regards to claim 10, Bharat, Gustman, and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 9. They do not teach a system wherein the server arrangement assigns each user to at least one user class. Nielsen teaches, *“Typically, the user would specify a category to the method before selecting the selectable elements on the GUI. This would cause the selectable elements to be organized most efficiently for a user in this particular category.”* Column 7, Line 27). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat and Fries with the teachings of Nielsen and include a system to

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categorize the users with the motivation to provide more appropriate search results.

In regards to claim 11, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 10. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a system wherein the server arrangement sets class parameters to each user class. Nielsen teaches, *"the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category."* Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 12, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 11. Bharat, Gustman and Fries do not teach a system wherein the server arrangement selectively links document content identifiers to each user class based on the class parameters. Nielsen teaches, *"the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are*

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organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user.

Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.” Column 9, Line 33). The data items are linked to the categories of users.

In regards to claim 13, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 12. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a system wherein the server arrangement maps each data record to the at least one user class based on the document content identifiers assigned to each respective data record. Nielsen teaches, *“the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.”* Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 14, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 13. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a system wherein the server arrangement transmits the data records to users based on the data record mapping. Nielsen teaches, *“the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective*

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for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.” Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 15, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 13. Bharat further teaches a system wherein a domain expert reviews each data record (Figure 2, Elements 220 and 224).

In regards to claim 30, Bharat, Gustman, and Fries teach all the limitations of claim 29. They do not teach a method of determining class parameters for each user class, and storing the class parameters of each user class in the memory arrangement. Nielsen teaches, *“the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.”* Column 9, Line 33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat, Gustman, and Fries with the teachings of Nielsen and include a system

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to determine class parameters for each user class and store the class parameters with the motivation to provide more appropriate search results.

In regards to claim 31, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 30. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a method of assigning each user to at least one user class. Nielsen teaches, *"the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category."* Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 32, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 31. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a method of selectively linking document content identifiers to each user class based on the class parameters. Nielsen teaches, *"the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner*

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which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.” Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 33, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 32. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a method of mapping each data record to the at least one user class based on the document content identifiers assigned to each respective data record. Nielsen teaches, *“the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category.”* Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 34, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 33. Bharat, Gustman, and Fries do not teach a method of transmitting data records to users based on the data record mapping. Nielsen teaches, *“the invention can organize selectable elements based upon different categories of users. For example, the selectable elements on the GUI are initially organized in a manner which is most effective for a beginning user. This organization of selectable elements provides the novice user with selectable*

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elements commonly used by beginners. As the user becomes more advanced, the selectable elements are organized in a manner which is most effective for an advanced user. Embodiments of the present invention automatically organize the selectable elements in a manner most efficient for a user in each category." Column 9, Line 33).

In regards to claim 35, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 33. Bharat further teaches a method reviewing each data record (Figure 2, Elements 224 and 220).

Claims 16, 17, 18, 36, 37, 38, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharat et al. (US 6411952) in view of Gustman (US 6353831) in further view of Fries et al. (US 6353831) in further view of Nielsen (US 5897670) in further view of Peltonen et al. (US 5890147).

In regards to claim 16, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 15. They do not teach a system wherein the domain expert selectively modifies the document content identifiers assigned to each data record. Peltonen teaches, "*Note that if the search engine 64 uses the document identifiers in a search spanning multiple volumes, the search engine 64 need only modify the document identifier as necessary to ensure uniqueness among the multiple volumes.*" (Column 6, Line 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen with the teachings of Peltonen and include a system to modify

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the content document identifiers with the motivation to substantially improve the querying of a search engine (Peltonen, Column 2, Line 24).

In regards to claim 17, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, Nielsen, and Peltonen teach all the limitations of claim 16. Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen do not teach a system wherein the domain expert selectively modifies content of the data records. Peltonen teaches, *"Note that if the search engine 64 uses the document identifiers in a search spanning multiple volumes, the search engine 64 need only modify the document identifier as necessary to ensure uniqueness among the multiple volumes."* (Column 6, Line 30). By modifying the document identifiers, Peltonen is in fact modifying the data records.

In regards to claim 18, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, Nielsen, and Peltonen teach all the limitations of claim 17. Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen do not teach a system wherein the domain expert maps each data record based upon any modification of the data record. Peltonen teaches, *"the search engine 64 and/or the file system 40 maintains a densely packed document ID to parent-document ID mapping array 80, 82 and 84."* (Column 7, Line 45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen with the teachings of Peltonen and include a system to map the content document identifiers with the motivation to substantially improve the querying of a search engine (Peltonen, Column 2, Line 24).

In regards to claim 36, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 35. They do not teach a method of selectively modifying the

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document content identifiers assigned to each data record. Peltonen teaches, *"Note that if the search engine 64 uses the document identifiers in a search spanning multiple volumes, the search engine 64 need only modify the document identifier as necessary to ensure uniqueness among the multiple volumes."*

(Column 6, Line 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen with the teachings of Peltonen and include a system to modify the content document identifiers with the motivation to substantially improve the querying of a search engine (Peltonen, Column 2, Line 24).

In regards to claim 37, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, Nielsen, and Peltonen teach all the limitations of claim 36. Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen do not teach a method for selectively modifying content of the data records. Peltonen teaches, *"Note that if the search engine 64 uses the document identifiers in a search spanning multiple volumes, the search engine 64 need only modify the document identifier as necessary to ensure uniqueness among the multiple volumes."* (Column 6, Line 30). By modifying the document identifiers, Peltonen is in fact modifying the data records.

In regards to claim 38, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, Nielsen, and Peltonen teach all the limitations of claim 37. Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen do not teach a method of mapping each data record based upon any modification of the data record. Peltonen teaches, *"the search engine 64 and/or the file system 40 maintains a densely packed document ID to parent-document ID mapping array 80, 82 and 84."* (Column 7, Line 45). It would have been obvious to one of

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ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen with the teachings of Peltonen and include a system to map the content document identifiers with the motivation to substantially improve the querying of a search engine (Peltonen, Column 2, Line 24).

In regards to claim 39, Bharat, Gustman, Fries, Nielsen, and Peltonen teach all the limitations of claim 38. Bharat, Gustman, Fries, and Nielsen do not teach a method wherein a domain expert performs the steps of reviewing, modifying, and mapping. Peltonen teaches, *"Note that if the search engine 64 uses the document identifiers in a search spanning multiple volumes, the search engine 64 need only modify the document identifier as necessary to ensure uniqueness among the multiple volumes."* (Column 6, Line 30). Peltonen further teaches *"the search engine 64 and/or the file system 40 maintains a densely packed document ID to parent-document ID mapping array 80, 82 and 84."* (Column 7, Line 45).

Claims 40-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bharat et al. (US 6411952) in view of Gustman (US 6353831) in further view of Nielsen (US 5897670).

In regards to claim 40, Bharat and Gustman teach all the limitations of claim 1. They further teach each data record is mapped to at least one user class by a domain expert bases on the assigned content identifier (i.e. *Each catalogue element has an associated ID (e.g., an integer ID) that uniquely identifies the catalogue element.*" (Gustman, Column 8, Line 64)). They do not

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teach system according wherein the server arrangement assigns each user to at least one user class, wherein the at least one user class is defined according to at least one of a common industry, a common role, and a common business objective, wherein each data record is mapped to the at least one user class by a domain expert based on the at least one of the common industry, the common role, and the common business objective. Nielsen teaches, *"In another embodiment, selectable elements can be organized on a GUI based upon different categories. In one embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the skill level of the user: novice, intermediate or advanced. In another embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the type of computer used by the user to access the selectable elements on the GUI."* (Column 7, Line 16). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Bharat and Gustman with the teachings of Nielsen and include map elements do different user groups with the motivation to provide more appropriate search results and make the results more suitable for a user.

In regards to claim 41, Bharat, Gustman, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 40. They further teach a system wherein the server arrangement assigns a plurality of document content identifiers to each data record (i.e. *Each catalogue element has an associated ID (e.g., an integer ID) that uniquely identifies the catalogue element.*" (Gustman, Column 8, Line 64)).

In regards to claim 42, Bharat, Gustman, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 40. They further teach a system wherein the server

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arrangement is configured to connect data records to the at least one user based on a use category of the data records (i.e. *"In another embodiment, selectable elements can be organized on a GUI based upon different categories. In one embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the skill level of the user: novice, intermediate or advanced. In another embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the type of computer used by the user to access the selectable elements on the GUI."* (Nielsen, Column 7, Line 16)).

In regards to claim 43, Bharat, Gustman, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 41. They further teach a system wherein the server arrangement is configured to connect data records directly to the at least one user based on the at least one of common industry, the common role, and the common business objective (i.e. *"In another embodiment, selectable elements can be organized on a GUI based upon different categories. In one embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the skill level of the user: novice, intermediate or advanced. In another embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the type of computer used by the user to access the selectable elements on the GUI."* (Nielsen, Column 7, Line 16)).

In regards to claim 44, Bharat, Gustman, and Nielsen teach all the limitations of claim 43. They further teach a system wherein the server arrangement assigns each user to at least one user class, wherein the at least one user class is defined according to at least one of a common industry, a common role, and a common business objective, wherein the server

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arrangement assigns a plurality of document content identifiers to each data record (i.e. "In another embodiment, selectable elements can be organized on a GUI based upon different categories. In one embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the skill level of the user: novice, intermediate or advanced. In another embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the type of computer used by the user to access the selectable elements on the GUI." (Nielsen, Column 7, Line 16)), wherein each data record is mapped to the at least one user class by a domain expert based on the assigned plurality of document content identifiers and the at least one of the common industry, the common role, and the common business objective, wherein the server arrangement is configured to connect data records directly to the at least one user based on the at least one of the common industry, the common role, and the common business objective (i.e. *"In another embodiment, selectable elements can be organized on a GUI based upon different categories. In one embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the skill level of the user: novice, intermediate or advanced. In another embodiment, the selectable elements can be organized based upon the type of computer used by the user to access the selectable elements on the GUI." (Nielsen, Column 7, Line 16))*, wherein the server arrangement receives feedback from the at least one user regarding a received data record, and updates at least one of a user profile, a user class parameter, and at least one of the plurality of document content identifiers assigned to each data record (i.e. *"Typically, the user would specify a category to the method before selecting the*

selectable elements on the GUI. This would cause the selectable elements to be organized most efficiently for a user in this particular category. Alternatively, a configuration file for each user could be provided which specifies the categories associated with the user. In this embodiment, the invention accepts the configuration file and then organize the selectable elements on the GUI according to the categories in the configuration file. Those skilled in the art understand that each category requires an additional access frequency count for each selectable element. This enables the method to sort selectable elements based upon more than one category.” (Nielsen Column 7, Line 27).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 03/01/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant argues that the associated ID in Gustman is not a content identifier. The Examiner disagrees. Since an ID identifies the record, it is a content identifier. A content identifier does not have to be a literal representation of the content. As long as the ID in Gustman identifies the content, it is a content identifier.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally

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available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Gustman clearly teaches, "The ID attributes of a catalogue element can be used to maintain a log for the cached data. The log can identify the data contained in cache 244 and its use history as well as a pointer to the data in cache 244". Since the ID attribute will lead to a faster retrieval of data (i.e. the use of cache); it makes it more convenient for the user to have the ID attributes. It is generally known to one of ordinary skill in the art that it is convenient for a user to have quick retrieval of data. The faster the data is retrieved the better it is for the user.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Boris Pesin whose telephone number is (571) 272-4070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday except every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BP

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